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BOROUGH



OF HYDE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
.. OF HEALTH ..
SCHOOL MEDICAL
.. OFFICER, ETC. ..

1924.

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.



BOROUGH



OF HYDE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER;
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MAT-
ERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
COMMITTEE; MEDICAL SUPER-
INTENDENT OF THE ISOLATION
HOSPITALS AND THE TUBERCU-
LOSIS PAVILION; AND POLICE
SURGEON.

FOR THE YEAR
1924.

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., Ch.B., (Glas.) D.P.H. (Manch.)

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, Fellow of the
Royal Institute of Public Health, Member of the Royal Sanitary
Institute, and Member of the British Medical Association,

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INDEX.

	Pages.
Committees	6
Staff	7 and 57
Statistical Summary.....	9

Part 1. Health	12 to 41
Birth Rate.....	12, 13, 14
Death Rate.....	12, 14, 15, 16
Marriages	16
Infant Mortality	17, 18, 19, 49
Inquests	19

Notifications :—

Infectious Diseases	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	20
Tuberculosis	20, 21
Control of Infectious	
Disease	22 to 26
Scarlet Fever Statistics	27
Control of Infectious	
Disease in Schools ...	60, 61
Causes of Sickness.....	28
Hospital Provision.....	28
Laboratory Facilities	29

Sanitary Administration :—

Closet Accommodation.....	30
Domestic Refuse.....	30
Conversion of Ashpits	31
Sanitary Inspection	31
Statement of Inspections ...	32

Food Supply :—

Milk	33
Meat	34, 35

Smoke Abatement	35
------------------------------	----

Housing	36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Outworkers	41
Factories & Workshops ...	41, 42

Part II :—

Isolation Hospitals	44 to 46
Ambulance Service	45
Cases from Outside Districts	45
Patients under treatment ...	46

	Pages.
--	--------

Part III :—

Maternity and Child

Welfare	48 to 52
Child Welfare Centres...	49, 50
Health Visitors	51
Supervision of Midwives	51
Co-operation with Board of	
Guardians	52
Co-operation with N.S.P.C.C.	52
Supply of Milk Foods	52

Part IV :—

Police Surgeon	54
-----------------------------	----

Part V :—

School Medical Service 56 to 73

Sanitation of Schools.....	57
Standard of Cleanliness	57
Tonsils and Adenoids	58
Defective Vision.....	58
Ear Disease and Hearing.....	59
Dental Defects	59
“Following up”	60
Infectious Diseases	60
School Clinics	61
School Canteen	62
Juvenile Employment ...	62, 63
Thyroid Gland Enlargement	63

Co-operation with Head

Teachers	63
School Attendance Officer ...	64
Parents	64
Medical Practitioners	64
Tuberculosis Officer	64
N.S.P.C.C.	65
Other Departments	65
Wembley Visit.....	65, 66

Results of Medical Inspection :

Board of Education	
Tables	66 to 73



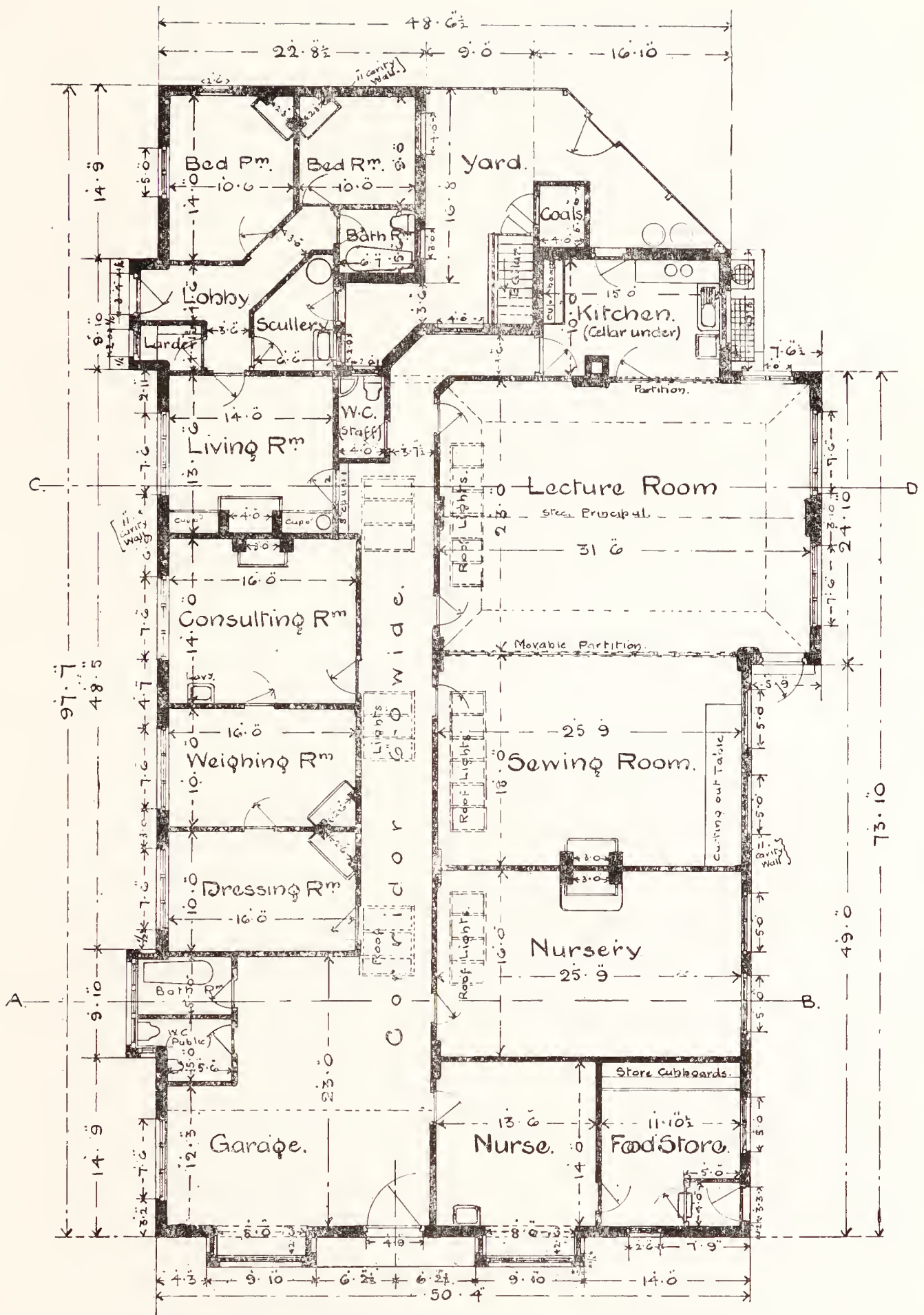
Photo, A. E. SEARLE
Borough of Hyde War Memorial Child Welfare Centre, Parsonage Street, Hyde.



Lecture Hall, Parsonage Street Centre.

Photo, A. E. SEARLE.





Plan of Hyde War Memorial Child Welfare Centre.

Architect, W. ALLAN DEW, L.R.I.B.A.
 Builders, Wm. NORGROVE & SONS LTD., Hyde.

BOROUGH OF HYDE.

Health Committee, 1924-25.

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. FOWDEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman James Hibbert, J.P.)	
Alderman J. Westbrook	Coun. A. Holland.
Coun. Mrs. J. A. A. Beeley.	„ G. Hopwood.
„ Mrs. A. Brooke, J.P.	„ J. L. H. Slater.
„ F. Whalley	

Health (Hospitals) Sub-Committee.

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. FOWDEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman James Hibbert, J.P.)	
Coun. Mrs. J. A. A. Beeley.	Coun. Mrs. A. Brooke, J.P.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1924-25.

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. FOWDEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman James Hibbert J.P.)	
Alderman S. Fawley.	Coun. A. Shaw, J.P.
„ P. Hibbert.	„ J. L. H. Slater.
„ T. Middleton, J.P.	„ F. Whalley.
Coun. Mrs. J. A. A. Beeley.	Mrs. Adamson.
„ Mrs. A. Brooke, J.P.	„ Graham.
„ G. Goodfellow.	„ Johnson.
„ Joseph Hibbert.	„ Rogers.
„ G. Hopwood.	„ Rose.
„ Mrs. M. Oldham.	Miss Priestley.

Dr. J. Kerr.

Education Committee, 1924-25.

Chairman—Councillor O. L. JACKS.

Deputy-Chairman— Mrs. COOKE.

Alderman J. Westbrook.	Coun. J. L. H. Slater.
Coun. Mrs. J. A. A. Beeley.	„ G. Spencer.
„ C. T. Billinge.	Miss Dowson.
„ A. Holland.	Mr. T. Cooper.
„ Mrs. M. Oldham.	„ J. B. Davenport, J.P.
„ G. H. D. Pickthall.	„ J. Wakefield.
„ A. Shaw, J.P.	(one vacancy)

Watch Committee.

Chairman—Alderman P. HIBBERT.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman James Hibbert, J.P.)	
Alderman S. Fawley.	Coun. G. Goodfellow.
„ T. Middleton, J.P.	„ Joseph Hibbert.
Coun. Mrs. A. Brooke, J. P.	„ A. Shaw, J.P.
	„ G. Spencer.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals and Tuberculosis Pavilion, and Police Surgeon to the Hyde Borough Police :—

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Manch).

Part-Time School Dentist :

A. E. P. PARKER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Borough Isolation Hospitals :—

Matron :

MISS E. PRIESTLEY.

Deputy-Matron :

MISS D. M. WARBURTON.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MRS. W. BARTON, C.M.B. H.V. Cert R.S.I.

MISS A. A. HOWORTH, C.M.B.

MISS A. SHUTTLEWORTH, C.M.B., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors :

HARVEY J. MILES, A.R.S.I.

FRED ALLSOP, M.S.I.A.

(Also Meat and Food Inspector and Drainage Inspector).

Refuse Removal Department :

Foreman : JAMES A. SMITH.

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk HUBERT PIKE, A.R.S.I.

M. & C. W. and School Medical Clerk, Miss GERTRUDE H. STAMP.

Junior Clerk WILLIAM BAILEY.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, HYDE.
March, 1925.

To his Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Hyde.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to present my Report upon the Health, Sanitary Circumstances and Vital Statistics of the Borough of Hyde for the year 1924.

The instructions of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education have been followed in the preparation of this report which is an Ordinary Report of the series. The Statistical tables have been retained as in previous years, but the text of the report has been confined to a brief resume of the work of my department together with a description of new measures taken during the year in the interests of the Public Health. Next year's Report, being a Survey Report of the series, will contain full information of the activities of the various Committees concerned.

During 1924 there has been a marked decrease in the incidence of cases of Infectious Disease with the exception of Measles and Pneumonia.

An Epidemic of Measles of severe type in the spring of the year was responsible to a great extent for the increase in the Infant Mortality rate whilst the cold and wet weather which prevailed almost without intermission throughout the year played its part in causing pulmonary complications in the Measles cases and in producing an increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia.

The new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which was opened in June is a valuable asset to our work amongst the mothers and babies, and as a War Memorial pays a worthy tribute to the men of Hyde who fell in the great War.

I would take this opportunity once again of thanking the Chairman and all the members of the various Committees for their personal kindness and for their keen interest in all problems affecting the Public Health. To Dr. J. Bennett and to all the members of the Staff of my Department I acknowledge my indebtedness, for their ready help at all times.

Mr. H. Pike has taken infinite pains in the preparation of the statistical information contained in this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

N. GEBBIE.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Population of Hyde (including Newton and Godley) as recorded at the 1921 Census	33,437.
Enumerated population (Census 1921) amended	34,130.
Registrar General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1924	33,770.
Area in Acres	3,080.
Density of Population, i.e. Number of persons per acre	10.9.

	HYDE		England and Wales.		105 Great Towns.		157 Smaller Towns.
Total number of Births							
Registered	497	...	—	...	—	...	—
Birth Rate per 1,000	14.7	...	18.8	...	19.4	...	18.9
Total Number of Deaths Registered	473	...	—	...	—	...	—
Death Rate per 1,000	14.0	...	12.2	...	12.3	...	18.9
Total Number of Deaths from the seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	34	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total Number of Deaths under one year of age	51	...	—	...	—	...	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.....	102.6	...	75	...	80	...	71
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	0.80	...	—	...	—	...	—
Death Rate from Cancer	1.6	...	—	...	—	...	—

Structurally separate dwellings occupied	8281
Number of private families.....	8379

Rateable Value :—		
	Land.	Buildings.
HYDE.....	£2,500	£191,156

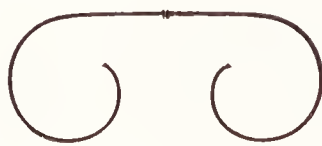
Sum represented by a penny rate£738.

The amalgamation of the Townships of Godley and Newton with the Township of Hyde in the Stockport Union, which came into operation in 1923, has resulted in the adoption of one system of rating for the whole Borough and the unification of the administration of the Poor Law within the Borough.

From a Public Health point of view the most important event of 1924 was the occurrence, in the last quarter of the year, of cases of Smallpox in the vicinity of Hyde.

Full details of the administrative measures adopted in dealing with the Hospital isolation of these cases of mild Smallpox from the surrounding districts and with the inspection and vaccination of contacts within the Borough are given elsewhere in this report.

The fact that no case occurred in the Borough during the period under review is a matter for congratulation.



PART 1

HEALTH.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The Population of Hyde (including Newton and Godley) as recorded at the 1921 Census was 33,437, a figure which was subsequently amended to 34,130.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1924 is 33,770.

The total area of the Borough is 3,080 acres.

The density of the population is 10.9 per acre.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was

Legitimate Males 233. Females 235.
Illegitimate Males 12. Females 1.
3.2 per cent of the births registered were illegitimate.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
HYDE	16.5	16.4	14.7
ENGLAND and WALES	20.6	19.7	18.8
157 SMALLER TOWNS	20.5	19.8	18.9

Of the 481 births registered locally in 1924, 245 were Males and 236 Females.

Last year the total number of births registered was 540, 287 Males and 253 Females, and of these 3.2 per cent were births of illegitimate children.

TABLE 1.—BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Month.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January.....	24	15	39	}	61	51	112
February	18	18	36				
March	19	18	37				
April	20	21	41	}	65	63	128
May	28	21	49				
June	17	21	38				
July	12	23	35	}	49	68	117
August	17	23	40				
September	20	22	42				
October	24	17	41	}	70	54	124
November.....	22	17	39				
December.....	24	20	44				
					245	236	481
Registrar's Return (all births)					497		
Illegitimate Births (local returns)					13		
Illegitimate Births (Registrar's Return)					18		

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY AND WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Month.	Hyde.		Newton.		Godley.		Total.
January.....	30	...	9	...	—	...	39
February	28	...	8	...	—	...	36
March	29	...	5	...	3	...	37
April	26	...	14	...	1	...	41
May	37	...	6	...	6	...	49
June	26	...	10	...	2	...	38
July	26	...	9	...	—	...	35
August	28	...	9	...	3	...	40
September	32	...	10	...	—	...	42
October.....	28	...	13	...	—	...	41
November.....	29	...	8	...	2	...	39
December	28	...	13	...	3	...	44
	—		—		—		—
	347		114		20		481

TABLE 3.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS 1924.

Ward.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Hyde..	11	.....	1	.....	12
Newton.....	1	.....	—	.....	1
Godley .....	—	.....	—	.....	—
	—		—		—
	12		1		13

**TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF LOCAL BIRTH RATE WITH
THAT OF ENGLAND AND WALES.**

Year.	Population.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	England and Wales.
1901	32,766	815	24.82	28.5
1902	33,048	858	25.96	28.5
1903	33,379	855	25.61	28.5
1904	33,687	812	24.10	28.0
1905	33,866	757	22.35	27.3
1906	34,033	781	22.93	27.2
1907	34,165	748	21.89	26.5
1908	34,459	827	23.99	26.7
1909	34,669	721	20.79	25.8
1910	34,833	723	20.75	25.1
1911	34,497	744	22.48	24.4
1912	33,728	770	22.91	23.8
1913	33,922	722	21.4	23.9
1914	34,084	689	20.36	22.2
1915	32,655	606	18.67	21.8
1916	31,476	628	18.34	21.6
1917				
1918	34,042	498	14.6	17.7
1919	33,908	515	15.18	18.5
1920	33,444	739	21.7	25.4
1921	34,130	699	20.4	22.4
1922	34,110	565	16.5	20.6
1923	34,030	561	16.4	19.7
1924	33,770	497	14.7	18.8

STILL BIRTHS.—The number of Still Births in 1924 was 19.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths which occurred in the Borough according to the Registrar General's Return was 473 as compared with 438 in 1923 and 435 in 1922.

Of these deaths 225 occurred in Males and 248 in Females.

Weekly returns received from the local Registrars show the total number of deaths to be 364, i.e., 170 Males and 194 Females.

In addition the following 109 transferable deaths have been received from the Registrar General, i.e., 56 Males and 53 Females.

The death rate for the year was 14.0.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.

	1922	1923	1924
HYDE	12.7	12.9	14.0
ENGLAND AND WALES	12.9	11.6	12.2
157 SMALLER TOWNS ...	13.0	10.6	11.2

The principal causes of Death were Heart Disease, Cancer, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Number of deaths recorded amongst women in or in consequence of child birth—2

TABLE 5.—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN TABLE.

Cause of Death.		Males	Females
All Causes		225	248
1 Enteric Fever		1	—
3 Measles		13	11
5 Whooping Cough		1	1
6 Diphtheria		—	1
7 Influenza		5	7
8 Encephalitis Lethargica		—	1
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		17	11
11 Other Tuberculosis Diseases		5	4
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease		24	30
13 Rheumatic Fever		—	1
14 Diabetes		1	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.		8	12
16 Heart Disease		36	45
17 Arterio-sclerosis		8	9
18 Bronchitis		19	27
19 Pneumonia (all forms)		21	13
20 Other Respiratory Diseases		2	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum		2	—
22 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)		3	3
24 Cirrhosis of Liver		3	—
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis		5	8
27 Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		—	2
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth		9	11
29 Suicide		2	2
30 Other Deaths from Violence		6	5
31 Other Defined Diseases		34	41
Deaths of Infants under one year—Total		26	25
Illegitimate		2	—
Total Births		253	244
Legitimate		239	240
Illegitimate		14	4
Population.....33,770.			

TABLE 6.—MONTHLY DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

Month	Males	Females	Total
January	19	25	44
February	17	12	29
March	14	21	35
April	16	15	31
May	24	24	48
June	12	13	25
July	12	9	21
August	9	13	22
September	8	13	21
October	15	10	25
November	10	19	29
December	14	20	34
Outside Districts	56	53	109
	226	247	473

TABLE 7.—DEATHS 1924. MONTHLY AND WARD
DISTRIBUTION.

Month	Hyde	Newton	Godley	Months	Total Quarter
January.....	35	9	—	44	108
February	23	6	—	29	
March	25	7	3	35	
April	27	4	—	31	104
May	39	7	2	48	
June	21	4	—	25	
July	18	3	—	21	64
August	14	8	—	22	
September	13	6	2	21	
October	17	8	—	25	88
November.....	20	9	—	29	
December.....	32	1	1	34	
Outside Districts	81	22	6	109	109
	365	94	14	473	473

MARRIAGES IN THE BOROUGH OF HYDE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND :

Holy Trinity, Gee Cross	14
St. George's, Hyde	47
St. Thomas's, Hyde	35
St. John's, Newton Green	17
St. Mary's, Newton in Mottram	11
St. Stephen's, Flowery Field.....	20

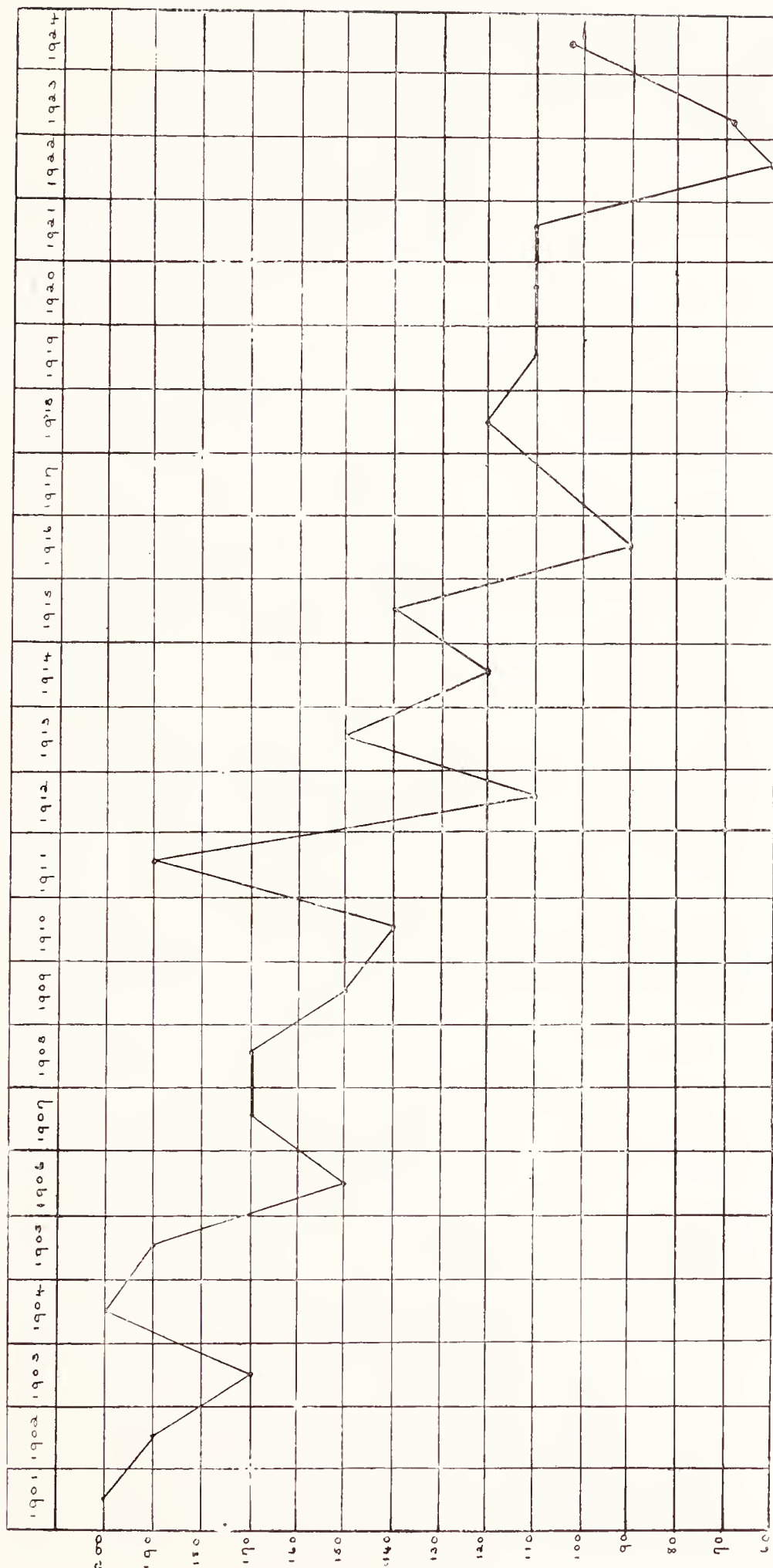
NONCONFORMIST :

Wesleyan Chapel, Norfolk Street	7
Wesleyan Chapel, Stockport Road, Gee Cross.....	3
Congregational Church, Union Street.....	4
Zion Chapel, Stockport Road	8
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Joel Lane.....	5
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hoviley Brow.....	5
Flowery Field Church, Hyde	16
Baptist Chapel, Chapel Street, Hyde.....	2
Hyde Chapel, Gee Cross	16
United Methodist Church, George Street	5
Wesleyan Chapel, Commercial Street	1
Rosemount Chapel, Bennett Street.....	4
United Methodist Church, Muslin Street	3
United Methodist Church, Ashton Road	4
Daisyfield U.M. Church, Newton Moor	1

ROMAN CATHOLIC :

St. Paul's, Newton Green	17
--------------------------------	----

CHART OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE BOROUGH OF HYDE FROM 1901 to 1924.



The total number of deaths registered of Infants under one year of age was 51.

The Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. the deaths of Infants under one year of age per thousand births, was 102.6.

TABLE 8.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (Non- Tuberculous) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Infective Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Suffocation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.....	4	1	1	1	7	2	1	...	...	10
Inanition.....	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.....	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6
All Causes.—Certified	18	1	3	1	23	8	5	6	9	51

TABLE 9.—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1924.
MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Month.	Hyde.	Newton.	Godley	Month.	Total Quarter.
January	6	1	—	7	15
February	3	—	—	3	
March	4	1	—	5	
April	5	—	—	5	20
May	8	1	1	10	
June	3	2	—	5	
July	3	—	—	3	6
August	—	1	—	1	
September	2	—	—	2	
October	3	—	—	3	10
November	3	3	—	6	
December	1	—	—	1	
	41	9	1	51	51

Included in the Hyde total of 41 are 7 “ Outside District ” Deaths.

INQUESTS.

25 Inquests were held in the district during 1924, as against 32 in 1923. The certified causes of death were as under :—

Accidental death 3

Suicide :

Drowning 2

Hanging 1

Natural Causes :

Heart Disease 10

Tuberculosis 2

Pneumonia..... 2

Cancer 1

Inanition..... 1

Other Causes..... 3

The Coroner also caused inquiries to be made into three other cases.

There were no uncertified deaths returned by the Local Registrars in 1924. The proportion of deaths certified by medical practitioners and inquest cases for 1924 were :—

Certified by Medical Practitioners..... 434

Certified by Coroner 39

Of the 109 transferable deaths 94 were certified by Hospital Surgeon, and 15 by the Coroner.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 24

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)..... 6

TABLE 11.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Notifiable Disease	At all ages.	under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever	92	—	25	53	9	5	—	—
Diphtheria	14	—	5	7	1	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	83	9	34	14	4	5	7	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	—	—	1	1	3	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	—	1	2	23	18	6	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	29	—	3	9	9	7	1	—
	293	18	70	86	48	41	18	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Comparison of Death Rates with England and Wales.									
	Cases notified in Hyde.			Death rate per 1000 Population in Hyde.			Death rate per 1000 Population England and Wales.		
	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Scarlet Fever	94	112	145	74	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.03
Diphtheria	14	29	26	34	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.12
Enteric	1	2	—	2	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	.02

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision		Total Blindness.	Death.
	At Home.	In Hospital.	unimpaired.	impaired.		
9	5	4	9	0	0	0

HYDE M.B. DISTRICT.
NUMBERS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1924.

FORM A.

Pulmonary—

Males .....	...	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.	Totals.
	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	7	3	3	...	24
Females.....	...	...	1	...	2	4	9	7	3	...	...	...	26

Non-Pulmonary

Males .....	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	13
Females.....	...	...	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	16
													50
													29

FORM B.—Nil.

FORM C.

	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.	Total.
Pulmonary—			
Males	21	...
Females	10	...
Non-Pulmonary			
Males	5	...
Females
			31
			36

TABLE 10.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1924.

Disease	Notified Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	England and Wales.
Smallpox	—	—	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever.....	94	—	—	0.02
Diphtheria	14	1	—	0.06
Fevers :—				
Typhus.....	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	1	—	0.01
Continued	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	24	—	0.12
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	0.10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)...	—	6	—	7.3
Total Number of Deaths.....		34		
Death Rate per 1000.....		1.0		

The Control of Infectious Disease.

All measures taken to prevent the occurrence of Infectious Disease in epidemic form depend for their efficiency upon the prompt receipt of the notification.

Delay in carrying out his statutory obligation in this matter by the Medical Practitioner in attendance on the case might have grave and far reaching consequences.

Mild ambulant cases of Scarlet Fever and Carriers of Diphtheria and of Typhoid Fever have been responsible for widespread epidemics of these diseases upon many occasions in this country and elsewhere.

Accurate information as to the occurrence and distribution of the early cases must always remain the first essential in the administrative control of Infectious Disease.

Upon receipt of the notification of a case of Infectious Disease measures have been systematically taken by the staff of your Health Department to secure isolation of the patient, quarantine of contacts and disinfection of the infected premises, bedding, &c.

Your Medical Officer of Health is available for purposes of consultation with his medical colleagues upon cases of suspected Infectious Disease, and during 1924 his services in this capacity were requisitioned upon 24 occasions.

In addition, your Medical Officer of Health paid 11 visits to houses where cases of Infectious diseases were being nursed at home, viz: 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Diphtheria, 4 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica and 1 case of Chicken Pox. These visits were undertaken with the view of securing efficient isolation of the infectious person. When it was found impossible to secure efficiency in the isolation by reason of overcrowding or lack of bedroom accommodation, pressure was brought to bear on the relatives to have the case removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Your Medical Officer of Health as School Medical Officer has also had cases of suspected infectious disease referred to him at school and at the School Clinics.

During 1924 your School Medical Officer visited three departments of Elementary Schools for the purpose of investigating outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

Visits of Inspection were also paid to Mills and Workshops upon 5 occasions for similar purposes.

From Table II it will be seen that during the year there were 293 cases of Infectious Disease notified to your Public Health Department, as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	92
Pneumonia.....	83
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	29
Diphtheria	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9
Erysipelas	8
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	4
x Chicken Pox	2
Puerperal Fever.....	1
Enteric Fever.....	1

x Chicken Pox was made notifiable by resolution of the Council and by permission of the Ministry of Health for a period of six months from 27th October, 1924, to 26th April, 1925.

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was notified to me during the year. In October the mild type of this disease which had been prevalent in various parts of the country, notably at Gloucester and in Derbyshire, made its appearance in several districts in the vicinity of Hyde.

Your Smallpox Hospital was opened on 14th October for the reception and treatment of cases from those authorities who retain beds at your Hospital. Your Health Committee was able to assist the neighbouring Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne by extending facilities for hospital treatment at the Hyde Smallpox Hospital for a number of cases from the Ashton and District Joint Hospital Board.

A close watch was kept upon all contacts notified to your Health Department, and several visits were paid by your Medical Officer of Health to various factories in the Borough where notified cases or contacts had been at work.

All contacts were supervised, the necessity for vaccination or re-vaccination was emphasised, and arrangements were made with the Public Vaccinator, Dr. M. W. Paterson, for vaccinations to be carried out at the affected mills.

Through the medium of the press your Health Committee appealed to the citizens to seek vaccination, or re-vaccination, as the most effective means of preventing the spread of Smallpox to Hyde. The response to this appeal has been far from gratifying, and many people, especially young children, remain totally unprotected against Smallpox. There is evident here, as elsewhere, an apathetic indifference towards the question of vaccination which makes the administrative control of Smallpox exceedingly difficult.

Scarlet Fever.

Ninety-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to your Health Department during the year. Of these 88 or 96 per cent. were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment. The cases were generally of a mild type and were free from serious complications. In each case the infected bedding and bed clothing were removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection and the infected premises were disinfected by the staff of this department. Books were destroyed or removed to the Isolation Hospital for the use of patients in the Scarlet Fever Wards. School Contacts were excluded for 14 days.

Table 12 containing information as to statistics of Scarlet Fever cases in Hyde was prepared for the purposes of an inquiry by the Ministry of Health in June, 1924, for consideration by a Departmental Committee of the Ministry. In my reply to this questionnaire I expressed the opinion that the "main factor in the spread of Scarlet Fever is the unrecognised case. I refer to these sporadic cases, scarcely ill enough to warrant the summoning of medical aid and in whom the rash is evanescent or unnoticed. These cases mix freely with other children and so spread the infection to susceptible individuals."

In this district at present there is no indication of a tendency for Scarlet Fever to assume a severe form.

Diphtheria.

During the year I received notification of 14 cases of Diphtheria.

Of these cases 10 or 72% were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Contacts were swabbed by the private medical attendant or in the case of school children by the School Medical Officer. Contacts amongst school children were kept under observation at the School Clinic by the School Medical Officer until receipt of bacteriological evidence as to freedom from infection. Infected bedding, bedclothing and premises were disinfected on removal of the case to Hospital. There has been complete freedom from epidemic incidence of this disease during the year, the cases have been of mild type and have been free from serious complications.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia occurring as Acute Primary Pneumonia or Influenzal Pneumonia is a notifiable Disease. During the year under review no fewer than 83 cases of this disease were notified to your Medical Officer of Health. The climatic conditions which obtain locally undoubtedly play their part in causing the high incidence of Pneumonia and of all diseases of the Respiratory System. The cold atmosphere heavily charged with moisture, the inhibition of the Sun's rays by the dense smoke pall which hovers over our district and the prevalence of mist and fogs all combine to reduce the vitality of our people and to render us susceptible to the inroads of disease

of the Respiratory organs. Respiratory affections are the most common causes of sickness and invalidism amongst our citizens. An indication of the prevalence of such diseases can be obtained by considering the statistics of those cases which terminated fatally. From the returns of deaths of local residents furnished by the Registrar General it will be seen that during 1924 the total number of deaths was 473. Of these 83 were attributed to Respiratory diseases, as follows :—Bronchitis 46, Pneumonia (all forms) 34, other Respiratory diseases 3. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia appear also as frequent and grave complications of such diseases as Measles, Whooping Cough, and Influenza. Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough are notified to your School Medical Officer by the Head Teachers and others and are visited by the School Nurses who advise the parents as to the isolation of the patient and the prevention of complications. In all serious cases the Nurses bring pressure to bear upon the parents to seek medical aid. Chemical Disinfectant is supplied upon application at the Health Office for use in disinfecting the Sputum, &c., in cases of Pneumonia.

Of preventive measures for the future the most important is the removal of the smoke cloud resulting from the burning of raw coal. The domestic chimney and the factory chimney must cease to belch forth volumes of black smoke containing the poisonous waste products of partly consumed raw coal—a most uneconomic method of heat production which blackens our cities and our lungs and reduces our vitality by inhibiting the Sun's rays. The more extensive use of Gas and Electricity for heating, lighting, cooking and mechanical power would go a long way towards solving this “problem of the industrial areas.”

Measles.

During the months of April, May and June there occurred an epidemic of Measles in various parts of the town. Notification of the occurrence of cases was received from the Head Teachers and from parents whose children had previously been in attendance at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centres. All cases thus notified were visited by the Health Visitors and information was obtained in that way of the occurrence of many other cases.

Valuable advice was tendered by the Health Visitors as to Home Isolation, and the parents were urged to seek medical aid in all cases in which the illness was of severe type or was accompanied by complications, e.g., Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.

323 cases were visited by the Nurses, as follows : 19 in March, 175 in April, 76 in May, 43 in June, and 10 in August.

Of the cases visited 101 were under 5 years of age and 222 were between 5 and 14 years of age. In 285 cases it was necessary to seek medical aid at some period of the illness. 24 cases proved fatal—13 boys and 11 girls.

The figures quoted serve to indicate the extent and severity of this epidemic, which was in large measure responsible for the increase in the Infant Mortality Rate which falls to be recorded.

Had compulsory notification of all cases of this disease been in operation, your Health Department would have had earlier and more accurate information of the occurrence of individual cases, but in the absence of adequate hospital provision for Measles cases, I feel certain that the progress of the epidemic would not have been materially altered. Contacts of school age in attendance at the Infants' Departments of the Public Elementary Schools were excluded from school for 21 days, if there was no history of a previous attack of Measles, but school closure was not advised.

Tuberculosis.

During 1924, 79 cases of Tuberculosis were notified to your Health Department. Of these, 50 were notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 29 were of cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

The staff of this department has made inspections of all premises where cases of Tuberculosis have occurred, and has carried out disinfection of these premises where necessary.

A return of all cases of Tuberculosis notified to your Medical Officer of Health is made weekly to the Medical Officer of Health to the Cheshire County Council—the authority responsible for the treatment of such cases in this area.

Dr. T. H. Peyton, the Chief Tuberculosis Officer to the Cheshire County Council, and Dr. E. Weatherhead, the local District Tuberculosis Officer have co-operated most loyally with your Medical Officer of Health in dealing with cases of Tuberculosis in Hyde.

Pressure has been brought to bear upon owners of property in which cases of Tuberculosis have occurred to have outstanding defects remedied and to have alterations carried out to secure adequate ventilation of the premises.

Cases of suspected Tuberculosis amongst School Children have been referred by your School Medical Officer for diagnosis, treatment, etc., to Dr. Weatherhead at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Disinfection of Premises, Bedding, etc.

The Staff of your Health Department has carried out the disinfection of premises where Infectious Disease has occurred, and the removal of infected materials for disinfection or destruction.

During 1924 disinfection of premises, bedding, clothing, etc., was carried out as follows :

Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Diphtheria.	Cancer.
94	39	14	3

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out at the Borough Isolation Hospital. During 1924, 38 beds, 49 mattresses, and 6 sets of bedding have been destroyed, at owners' request, as a result of their having been used during an infectious illness. Disinfestation of dirty premises was carried out upon six occasions.

SECTION C. SCARLET FEVER STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF HYDE.

Year (Calendar)	Population at decennial periods (a)	Total No. of Scarlet Fever cases Notified	Attack Rate per 1000	Cases sent to Hospital.						Cases treated at Home.					
				No of Cases admitted	Percentage of total Notifications	No. of Deaths	Percentage (Case Mortality)	No of "return" cases (b)	Percentage ("return case rate")	No. of cases treated at home	Percentage of total notifications	No. of Deaths	Percentage (Case Mortality)	No. of "return" cases (c)	Percentage ("return case Rate")
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1923	34030	112	3.3	110	98	1	.9	Not available	Not available	2	1.7	—	—	Not available	—
1922	34100	149	4.3	147	98	3	2			2	1.3	—	—		
1921	34130	74	2.16	64	86	4	6.2			10	13.5	—	—		
1920	33908	90	2.6	82	91	3	3.6			8	8.8	1	12.5		
1919	33908	40	1.2	32	80	1	3.1			8	20	—	—		
1918	34042	22	.65	20	90.9	0	—			2	9	—	—		
1916	31476	36	1.14	28	77.7	1	3.6			8	22	—	—		
1915	32665	114	3.4	106	93.3	5	4.7			8	7	—	—		
1914	34084	471	13.8	445	94.5	9	2			26	5.5	3	11.5		
1913	33922	95	2.8	79	83	—	—			16	16.8	—	—		
1912	33728	15	.44	14	93.3	2	14.3			1	6.6	—	—		
1911	33497	31	.9	23	74	—	—			8	25.8	—	—		
1910	34833	32	.9	23	71.9	4	17.4			9	28	—	—		
1909	34669	141	4.1	113	80	2	1.7			28	19.8	—	—		
1908	34459	168	4.8	146	96.9	8	5.4			22	13	—	—		
1907	34165	275	8.04	258	94	9	3.5			17	6	—	—		
1906	34033	344	10.1	319	93	8	2.5			25	7.2	2	8		
1905	33866	189	5.5	179	94.7	7	3.8			10	5.3	3	30		
1904	33687	91	2.7	67	73.6	—	—			24	26.3	—	—		
1903	33379	139	4.1	119	85.6	2	1.7			20	14.3	—	—		
1902	33048	108	3.26	92	85	4	4.3			16	14.8	3	18.7		
1901	32837	242	7.3	220	91	6	2.7			22	9	1	4.5		
1900	33000	266	8.06	230	86.5	13	5.6			36	13.5	6	16.6		
1899	32858	366	11.1	314	85.8	11	3.4			52	14.2	3	5.7		
1898	32617	274	8.4	254	92.7	4	1.5			20	7.3	—	—		
1897	32238	64	1.9	51	79.7	1	1.9			13	20.3	—	—		
1896	31952	117	3.6	104	88.8	1	.9			13	11	2	15.4		

Causes of Sickness.

As in previous years Diseases of the Respiratory System, e.g., Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been the chief causes of sickness and invalidism amongst our citizens.

Cases of Infectious Disease are treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital and the Small Pox Hospital. Hospital provision for non-infectious cases is available at the Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary, at the various Hospitals in Manchester, and at the Poor Law Hospital at Stepping Hill, Stockport.

The following statement as to the number of recommendations for Hospital treatment issued during 1924 has kindly been supplied by the Town Clerk :—

Mayor of Hyde's Hospital Sunday Fund and Workpeople's Hospital Saturday Fund.

Report as to Recommendation of Patients to Institutions from the 1st January, 1924, to 31st December, 1924.

Institutions to which patients recommended	Number of recom- menda- tions issued.	Number of individual patients re- presented.	Number of renewal recom- mendations
District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne :			
In-patients	105	114*	16
Out-patients	212*	53	21
Royal Infirmary, Manchester :			
In-patients	81	78	3
Out-patients	26	26	Nil
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester :			
In-patients	2	2	Nil
Out-patients	1	1	Nil
Hyde Sick Kitchen	60	29	31
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.....	19	19	Nil
Devonshire Hospital, Buxton	7	6	1
Manchester Children's Hospital and Gartside Street Dispensary	5	5	Nil
Southport Convalescent Home	27	25	2
Manchester and Salford Medical Charities.....	11x	10	1
Total.....	556	368	75

* Including 120 Out-patient recommendations, representing 24 individual In-patients, which latter figure is included in the number of individual In-patients represented in column 3, viz., 114.

x This figure is made up of 9 St. Mary's Inside recommendations, 1 Ear Hospital recommendation, and 1 Christies' Cancer Hospital recommendation.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE
YEAR 1924 FOR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HYDE.

Month	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuber- culosis milk	Water Bacterio- logical	Total
	Total	Posi- tive	Total	Posi- tive	Total	Posi- tive	Total	Posi- tive	
January.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	13	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
March	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
April	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
May	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
June	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
July	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
August	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
September ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
October	20	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
November.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
December.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	137	2	2	...	...	...	25	3	5

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ... 1. "Caroxhyde"—Chem. Exam. ... 1.

Total No. of Specimens in List A 169

Total No. of Specimens in List B 2

Grand Total of Specimens Received..... 171

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORY, TOWN
HALL, HYDE, DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Specimen	Disease	Pos- itive	Nega- tive	To- tal
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...	—	2	2
Hairs	Ringworm	2	7	9
Vaginal Film	Gonococci	—	2	2
Urine Film	Pus	—	1	1
Urine Film	Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Urine Film	Bacillus Coli	1	—	1
Films	Ophthalmia	—	2	2
Peritonitis	Pig	1	—	1
Fish	Tetrarhynchus.....	1	—	1
Bovine Heart.....	Pericarditis	1	—	1
		6	15	21

Examinations carried out at the County Laboratory.

The following specimens of Sputum have been sent to the **Cheshire County Laboratory** at Chester during the year 1924 :—

Positive.	Negative.	Total
38	151	189

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin and outfits for Throat Swabs and Widal's Test are kept at the Public Health Department, Town Hall and at the Isolation Hospital, for the use of Medical practioners in the Borough.

During the year 64,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin were supplied.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Closet Accommodation.

Substantial progress has been made as the result of our efforts to secure adequate and satisfactory closet accommodation. During 1924, 49 additional W.C's. have been provided.

A start has been made with the conversion of the privy middens in the Newton District. During the year 17 privies in Garden Street have been demolished and 17 proper sanitary W.C's. with cistern flush have been erected in their place. The work has been carried out expeditiously and in a most satisfactory manner, and it is hoped that the conversion of the remaining privy middens in this district will be commenced at an early date.

The following conversions, etc., have been effected during 1924 :

From Cesspool to Main Sewer	5
From Privies to Pedestal W.C's. with Cistern.....	24
From Hand Flushed Closets to W.C's. with cistern	7
From Tipper closet to W.C. with cistern	1
	37

Removal of Domestic Refuse.

Your Health Committee has continued its efforts to secure the substitution of Ashbins for Ashpits and the replacement of old worn out bins by new ones. Each cart used for the removal of Domestic Refuse has been fitted with a stout canvas covering which is securely fastened by means of metal rings to the sides of the cart. These coverings prevent the cart's contents from being blown about on a windy day when the cart is fully loaded. Complaints are still received from pedestrians, shop keepers and others as to the amount of dust which arises when the bins are being emptied into the open carts. It is impossible to avoid this nuisance with the type of cart at present in use, no matter how careful the men are. The adoption of low trolley carts with proper coverings would help to prevent the dissemination of a cloud of dust when the bins are emptied into the cart, and would also lessen the amount of damage to the bins by reducing the height to which the bins have to be lifted for emptying. The substitution of trolley carts for those at present in use could not be effective without the introduction of Motor transport of the fully laden trolleys to the destructor works.

Your Health Committee feel that the introduction of such a "combined" system would not be practicable until the majority of the existing ashpits have been replaced by ashbins. Accordingly your Health Committee have authorised me to serve notices upon the owners of all properties in the Borough where ashpits exist which do not comply with the Council's Bye-Laws. As the result of the service of these notices the use of 348 ashpits has been discontinued during 1924.

Conversion of Ashpits.

Year.	No. of Ashpits no longer used.	No. of Ashbins provided.
1924	410	933

During 1924 your Refuse Removal Department carried out the removal of domestic refuse as follows :—

Statement as to the Number of Ashbins, Ashpits and Pails emptied during 1924 :—

Ashpits	Ashbins	Pails	Total Loads
5778	344622	11720	6217

Approximate number of Ashpits, Ashbins, &c., in use on 31st December, 1924 :—

Ashbins	Ashpits	Pails	Privy Middens	Cesspools
7230	710	241	84	25

In addition to the removal of Domestic Refuse, the staff of this Department, under the capable direction of the foreman, Mr. James A. Smith, has carried out the cleansing of Public Urinals, the Disinfection of Premises after Infectious Disease and the removal of infected articles for destruction.

My thanks are due to the Teams Committee—Chairman, His Worship the Mayor—and to the horsekeeper, Mr. H. Jackson, for their co-operation in the supply of Horse Transport for the work of refuse removal.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The inspectorial work of the Department has been apportioned as in previous years between your two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. H. J. Miles and Mr. F. Allsop. Mr. Miles has been responsible for the general housing inspections, for visits of enquiry regarding cases of notifiable Infectious Disease and for inspections of certain workshops and outworkers. Mr. Allsop has continued to carry out the work of Meat and Food Inspection, including the supervision of Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Bakehouses, of Drainage Inspection, of Market Inspection and of Factory Inspection.

The routine work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been very heavy during the year and urgent calls for emergency work have been numerous especially in Mr. Allsop's department. The admirable way in which these Officers have carried out their arduous duties is illustrated in the following tabular statement of their work which has been prepared in accordance with the request of the Medical Officer of Health to the Cheshire County Council. The form of presentation of the statistical information thus adopted simplifies the compilation of comparative statistics for the County as a whole.

Tabular Statement by Sanitary Inspectors for the Year ended December 31st, 1924.

A		B		C		
Number and Nature of Inspections made		Number of Notices Served		Result of Service of Notices		
		Statutory	Informal	Notices com- plied with	Remaining in hand	Prosecutions Instituted Pending
1	Dwelling Houses (general inspections).....	1962	195	96	122	
2	Cellar Dwellings .....	...	...	...	...
3	Back-to-Back Houses.....	...	...	...	...
4	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.	12	...	...	...
5	Courts, Yards, Passages	802	...	...	...
6	Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets	43	2	1	1	
7	Cesspools .....	...	...	...	...
8	House Drainage	1162	39	40	4	
9	Ditches, Watercourses, &c. ....	...	...	...	...
10	Offensive Accumulations	119	13	12	1	
11	The Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S. 91 (3))	...	5	5	...	
12	Offensive Trades	4	...	...	...
13	(a) Slaughterhouses (Public) .....	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other Places where Food is produced or sold (Public)	939	4	4	...	
	(Public)	3899	11	11	...	
14	Piggeries.....	67	5	5	...	
15	(a) Dairies	104	...	...	...
	(b) Cowsheds.....	63	...	...	...
	(c) Milkshops.....	11	4	4	...	
16	(a) Factories	44	See Factory and Workshop Page.	Report	1	No prosecutions have been instituted in respect of this Report.
	(b) Workshops	97				
	(c) Workplaces .....	...			
	(d) Outworkers' Premises.....	72				
17	Bakehouses (Overground).....	78	2	1	1	
	(Underground)	3	...	...	...
18	Common Lodging Houses	6	...	...	...
19	Houses let in Lodgings .....	...	...	...	...
20	Smoke Observations	10	5	5	...	
21	Canal Boats .....	...	...	...	...
22	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits	293	...	...	...
23	Miscellaneous	150	...	...	...
Totals.....		9940	289	187	130	

FOOD SUPPLY.

1.—Milk.

The premises occupied by all applicants for registration as producers or distributors of milk have been inspected by Mr. Allsop, and each case has been made the subject of a special report to your Health Committee.

One application was received during the year for a License to sell "Grade A" Milk under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

Your Health Committee have granted permission to two firms to sell Sterilised Bottled Milk in the Borough, but only from such premises as are in possession of a license as purveyors of milk.

In a community such as the Borough of Hyde, where the consumers are within easy access of the farms from which the milk supplies are obtained, the ideal to be aimed at is the production of "clean milk" at each farm. Much of the dirt content of the milk can be eliminated by grooming the cows, by washing the udders and teats, by cleanliness of the milker's hands, and by the use of overalls and covered milk pails.

The risk of the contamination of the milk during transit and after delivery to the consumer can be materially lessened if the milk be bottled at the farm and delivered intact to the consumer.

The "Clean Milk Competition" which has just been instituted locally, should stimulate our efforts to a much needed reform in the production and handling of our most valuable foodstuff, viz.: Milk.

Milk Samples have been taken periodically (1) by your Food Inspector for bacteriological examination for Tubercle Bacilli, and (2) by the Police for Analysis by the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Acts.

During 1924 your Food Inspector took 25 Samples, which were submitted to bacteriological examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

Of these samples 3 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The Milk samples which contained Tubercle Bacilli were from two farms, one situated within the Borough of Hyde, and the other in one of the Rural Districts adjoining the Borough.

In both instances steps were immediately taken to stop delivery of Milk from these farms in Hyde, until the Milk had been proved to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

In the case of the farm within the Borough, your Meat and Food Inspector, Mr. Allsop, conducted an inspection of the whole herd, and advised the farmer as to the steps to be taken to eliminate the infected animal. The services of the Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Blakemore, were immediately sought by the farmer, suspected animals were isolated and tested, and eventually one cow was slaughtered at the knacker's yard in Stockport.

Mr. Allsop examined the carcase and found it infected with Tuberculosis.

In the case of the farm outside the Borough, your Medical Officer of Health immediately notified the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned and offered every assistance. This offer was willingly accepted, and Mr. Allsop assisted the officers of the Authority in securing the elimination of the infected animal from the herd.

The following report of the action taken by the Police during 1924 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts has kindly been supplied by the Chief Constable :—

BOROUGH OF HYDE.
ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

Articles Analysed					Number Analysed		Result of Analysis
Milk...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	Genuine.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	4	.....	„
Coffee	...	...	...	...	8	.....	„
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	2	.....	„
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	...	1	.....	„
Rice...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	„
Margarine	...	...	...	...	6	.....	„
Lard...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	„
Blanc Mange	...	...	...	...	4	.....	„

Meat.

The work of inspection and supervision of the 24 Slaughter-houses in the Borough has been ably carried out by Mr. Allsop.

It is impossible for one officer to maintain anything like complete supervision of the work in so many Slaughter-houses, scattered about as they are throughout the whole Borough. This is more particularly the case when the responsible officer has many other important duties to perform. Under the circumstances, routine inspection must give place to surprise visits of inspection, and the results obtained will depend upon the maintenance of whole-hearted co-operation of the trade with your Health Department.

Fortunately in Hyde we have secured such co-operation, the existence of which is due in large measure to the skill and tact displayed by your Meat Inspector in the discharge of his highly specialised duties.

Premises where meat is stored or exposed for sale have also been submitted to periodical inspections and special attention has been paid to the stalls on the Market.

The following summary of the meat, &c., condemned during 1924 serves to emphasise the importance of the work of inspection of Meat and other Foods in the interests of the Public Health :—

**Summary of Meat, etc. Condemned during the year
ending 31st December, 1924.**

	lbs.
Bovine Tuberculosis	3,064
Pig Tuberculosis	363
Peritonitis, pig	364
Abscess, liver	14
Fish, unsound	8
Rabbits, unsound	168
Pig spleens	6
Pericarditis	4
Distoma Hepaticum	52
	4,043

The number of inspections of Slaughter-houses during 1924 was 939.

Other places where food is prepared, stored or sold were inspected upon 3899 occasions.

There is only one underground bakehouse in use in the Borough.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations have been made at intervals throughout the year as to the emission of smoke from the chimneys of the various factories and works in the Borough, and warning notices have been issued in all cases where the emission of smoke has exceeded the limits set by your Health Committee. No prosecutions were undertaken in this connection during 1924.

In Hyde the period during which the emission of "smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance" is permitted, is not more than 5 minutes in the hour, nor more than 3 consecutive minutes in any hour's observation. Authorities in S.E. Lancashire and N.E. Cheshire have felt for a long time that they have suffered from their neighbours. Each authority has set its own time limit for emission of black smoke from factory chimneys, and its own period for the taking of observations without reference to neighbouring or adjoining authorities. During the year at the request of the Ministry of Health and under the chairmanship of one of the Ministry's officers a Conference of all the authorities in the industrial area of S.E. Lancashire and N.E. Cheshire was held in Manchester. The Conference appointed an Executive Committee, of which I have the honour to be a member, to inquire into all the circumstances and to furnish a report to the Conference at a later date with recommendations as to measures necessary to check the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke from the factory and the household chimney. It is hoped that the Executive Committee will complete its inquiry and furnish its report to the Conference early in 1925.

Further references to the effect of the pollution of the atmosphere upon the health of the citizens will be found in the sections of this volume which deal with the causes of sickness and with Pneumonia.

HOUSING.

The systematic inspection of dwelling-houses has been continued throughout the year and 639 houses have thus been inspected

Mr. H. J. Miles has conscientiously carried out the duties of routine inspection of dwelling-houses and has entered the findings upon Housing Record Cards.

He has also carried out inspections of all houses from which cases of Infectious Disease have been notified, and where necessary, has recorded the results on appropriate cards. Re-inspections at intervals have been undertaken to ascertain to what extent the defects previously notified have been remedied.

Only essential repairs have been insisted upon, and the routine procedure adopted has not varied from that in operation in previous years.

Overcrowding shows little sign of abatement, and here as elsewhere, there is urgent need for more houses. Your Council's decision to proceed with a further series of houses and to offer every facility to private enterprise in the building of houses are most welcome.

The following report prepared in accordance with the request of your Housing Committee, illustrates the various aspects of the Housing Problem in Hyde.

Report upon Housing Conditions in the Borough of Hyde.

The Housing needs of the whole country have been estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. On a population basis, Hyde's share would be 1789 houses. This estimated figure does not take into account the various conditions which obtain locally. These conditions must be considered in detail before anything like an accurate estimate of Hyde's housing requirements can be made.

For this purpose it is necessary to study the statistical returns compiled by the Registrar General at the Census in June, 1921, and to estimate the extent of the changes in the number and distribution of the population of the Borough since that date.

Information will thus be obtained for the town as a whole.

For information upon the housing conditions of the people in certain districts of the town, it will be necessary to summarise the results obtained by this Department in carrying out housing inspections for purposes of Housing Records, and in pursuing investigations into the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease.

The number of houses required to abate overcrowding, to replace unfit houses and houses below a reasonable standard of fitness, and to meet the natural growth of the population must be taken into account.

An indication of the extent of the housing shortage locally, is obtained from the fact that the number of applicants for houses on September 30th, 1924 was 204.

The total number of houses (structurally separate dwellings) at the Census in June, 1921 was 8382, of which 119 were unoccupied.

Of the houses in the Borough, 94 per cent are private houses and 6 per cent. are houses attached to Shops, Offices, &c.

There were 8263 houses occupied in June, 1921 by 8361 private families.

According to the Registrar General, the Ward distribution of these houses was as follows :—

	Private families		Population in private families		Structurally separate dwellings occupied		Rooms occupied		Rooms per person
HYDE...	8,361	...	33,227	...	8,263	...	35,695	...	1.07
Godley	2,839	...	11,789	...	2,802	...	11,995	...	1.02
Newton	2,757	...	10,869	...	2,712	...	11,503	...	1.06
Werneth	2,765	...	10,569	...	2,749	...	12,197	...	1.15

The increase in the number of houses in the period 1911 to 1921 was 285 or 3.6 per cent., while the increase in the number of private families during the same period was 360 or 4.5 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the average number of persons per family decreased from 4.16 in 1911 to 3.97 in 1921.

The average number of rooms per dwelling was 4.32, and the average number of families per dwelling was 1.01 in 1921.

The number of rooms per person has remained fairly stationary—1.06 in 1911 and 1.07 in 1921.

New houses built since the date of the Census number 51, which, together with the number of houses returned at the Census, gives 8433 as the total number of houses in September, 1924. From this number must be deducted 4 for houses vacated or demolished since the Census was taken. The nett total of houses in Hyde is therefore 8429.

The “density of the population” *i.e.*, the number of persons per acre, is 10.9.

The population as recorded at the Census periods was :—

In 1911, 33,437 persons. 15,477 Males and 17,960 Females.

In 1921, 33,424 „ 15,392 „ „ 18,032 „

The deficiency of rooms in 1921, calculated on the basis of the England and Wales Standard for 1911, was 2165.

In 1911, 1,498 people or 4.5 per cent. of the total private family population, were living more than two persons to a room.

In 1921, 1,784 people or 5.4 per cent. of the total private family population, were living under similar conditions—an increase of 286.

Overcrowding.

Overcrowding is more prevalent in certain areas of the Borough than in other districts. The investigations conducted by this Department for purposes of Housing Records, &c., indicate that the present rate of supply of houses, has failed to relieve the position.

I have selected 250 houses situated in districts of the Borough where overcrowding is known to exist. All the houses reviewed are of the ordinary cottage type, "two up and two down." Houses with more than two bedrooms have been omitted purposely.

No of houses		No. of persons per house		Adults		Children under 13 years of age	
1	11	...	4	...	7
1	11	...	6	...	5
1	10	...	4	...	6
1	10	...	5	...	5
3	10	...	6	...	4
1	10	...	3	...	7
1	10	...	2	...	8
1	10	...	7	...	3
1	9	...	4	...	5
1	9	...	7	...	2
1	9	...	3	...	6
1	9	...	5	...	4
1	9	...	2	...	7
6	8	...	3	...	5
3	8	...	5	...	3
6	8	...	4	...	4
1	8	...	2	...	6
1	8	...	7	...	1
1	8	...	6	...	2

In addition to the above there were in the series under consideration, 22 houses occupied by 7 persons and 29 houses occupied by 6 persons in each instance.

Somewhat similar results have been obtained from inquiries into the conditions obtaining in houses from which a case of Infectious Disease has been notified, *e.g.*, in 1923 66 cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

Of these 52 cases occurred in houses occupied by 1 family.

„ 9 „ „ „ „ 2 families.

„ 1 case occurred in a house occupied by 3 families.

In one of these houses we found that 2 bedrooms were occupied by 5 adults and 5 children belonging to 3 families.

The existence of overcrowding in so marked degree is of serious import as far as the risk of the spread of infection is concerned.

Unfit Houses.

As the result of Routine Inspection of the occupied houses by the Public Health Department, definite information is available for approximately 3,000 houses. At the end of 1923 there were 751 dwelling-houses in respect of which repairs were outstanding. Of these houses, approximately 100 will require to be replaced. In the meantime, pressure is being brought to bear upon the owners of property to have the more serious defects remedied. Further action directed towards obtaining more extensive repairs, would mean the ejectment of the tenants—a step which is impossible until alternative accommodation is available.

Notices to abate overcrowding have been withheld for the same reason.

Natural Increase in the Population.

	1922		1923
Adjusted Population to the middle of the year	34,110	...	34,030
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of total population	16.6	...	16.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of total population	12.8	...	12.9
Natural Increase per 1,000 of the population..	3.8	...	3.5

The present rate of supply of houses in the Borough, is in my opinion, totally inadequate to meet present needs. More houses are required now, and many more will be needed in the near future to abate overcrowding, to replace unfit houses, and to meet the natural growth of the population.

HOUSING.

1.—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total	18
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	—

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES :—

Inspection.—Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... 1962

(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations) 1910	639
(3) Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	0
(4) Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	514

3.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Informal Intimation was served	514
Number of Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	183
Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which repairs are outstanding	331

4.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:—

A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs, etc... ..	21
---	----

(2)—Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit:—

(a) By Owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c) Outstanding	12

(3)—Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	—
---	---

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)—Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
--	----

(2)—Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were
remedied:—

(a) By Owners... ..	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c) Outstanding	10

C—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

OUTWORKERS.

Lists of Outworkers are received from the various firms in the Borough employing such labour, and from the Health Departments of surrounding districts with regard to outworkers resident in Hyde.

The premises where homework was carried on were inspected by Mr. Miles, with the following result :—

Number of lists received from employers, etc.	Number of houses inspected	Number of informal notices served	Number of informal notices complied with	Outstanding
13	...	72	...	4
...	3	...
...	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors have made periodical visits to the various Factories and Workshops in the Borough, and have invariably been given every facility for purposes of inspection, by the management of the works visited. All premises reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories to be defective under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, have been specially visited by the officers of your Health Department. The action taken in each case has been made the subject of a special report to your Health Committee.

The following is a list of the premises thus inspected, together with particulars as to the action taken by the firms concerned :—



FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Reports made by H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year 1924.

Date	Name of Occupier of Factory	Address of Factory	Particulars	Result
Jan. 22	Hyde Co-operative Society	Railway Street	Limewashing of Bakehouse.....	Completed
Feb. 1	Hyde Dyeing, &c. Co.	Cooper Street	W.C. not provided with doors and not clean	Complied with
Mar. 21	Miss E. C. Lees	4, Old Road, Newton ...	W.C. not properly ventilated	Premises not now used as a workshop.
Mar. 21	Mark Warrington	Lodge Lane, Hyde	No flushing apparatus to W.C.	Outstanding.....
May 3	Rainwater Castings Ltd....	B.O.S. Works, Newton	Insanitary closet accommodation	Pails allowed as a temporary measure.
May 20	Thos. Rowland	Simpson Street, Hyde ..	No flushing apparatus to W.C.....	Complied with.....
May 21	Doublers Ltd.....	Houghton Dale Mills ...	Insufficient and insanitary closet accommodation ..	Work in progress ...
Dec. 8	W. Hodgson.....	230, Market Street	Limewashing required	Complied with.....
Dec. 8	T. Rowbotham	158, Market Street	Walls of bakehouse damp.....	Complied with.....
Dec. 8	G. W. Henstock	105, Nelson Street	Limewashing required	Complied with.....
Dec. 11	Sutton & Sons ..	Great Norbury Street...	No sanitary accommodation.....	Outstanding.....
Dec. 11	A. E. Booth	76, George Street.....	Limewashing overdue	Complied with.....
Dec. 11	R. Wilson Ltd.	Townend Street	Limewashing overdue	Complied with.....

PART II.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring in the Borough have been isolated and treated at your Hospitals in Back Bower Lane and Mottram Old Road. Cases sent by outside authorities who retain beds at your Isolation Hospitals, have received treatment as in previous years.

No cases of Smallpox were notified in the Borough during 1924, although it was necessary to open the Smallpox Hospital in October, for the reception of cases from the adjoining Borough of Dukinfield.

Your Health Committee was able to extend facilities for Hospital treatment at your Smallpox Hospital to the Ashton and District Joint Hospital Board, whose accommodation was overtaxed in consequence of the occurrence of an Epidemic of Smallpox in the area under the Board's jurisdiction.

From October 15th, to December 31st, 1924, 42 cases of this disease were admitted from outside districts to your Smallpox Hospital. The cases have been of mild type, complications have been rare and all the cases have successfully recovered.

The opening of the Smallpox Hospital has meant a re-organisation of the Hospital Staff, and has thrown a heavy burden upon the Matron, Miss E. Priestley. The efficient way in which the altered arrangements were carried out, reflects most creditably upon Matron's administration. The restrictions necessarily placed upon the movements of the Staff at the Smallpox Hospital, have been loyally accepted by the members of the Nursing and Domestic Staffs, who volunteered for duty there.

All members of the Hospital Staff have been re-vaccinated by the Medical Superintendent, including the Ambulance Drivers and those Workmen from the Borough Surveyor's Department, who were employed at the Smallpox Hospital after the arrival of patients.

The Hospital in Back Bower Lane has continued to play its important part in providing accommodation for the treatment of cases of acute Infectious Disease. The Matron, Miss Priestley, the Deputy Matron, Miss Warburton, and all the members of the Staff have maintained a high standard of efficiency in their work, and have received every assistance from the members of the Hospital Sub-Committee—Chairman Alderman W. Fowden, J.P.,—and from many kind friends in their endeavours to ameliorate the lot of those who have come under their care.

The Tuberculosis Pavilion, which is held by the Cheshire County Council under agreement with the Hyde Borough Council, has continued to be used for the treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis amongst Males. The cases are admitted under arrangements made by the Cheshire County Council and are drawn from various parts of the County.

The type of case sent to the Pavilion is such as to necessitate the adoption of palliative rather than curative measures. The death rate, unfortunately, has been very high. Advanced cases of Tuberculosis

require constant attention, and make exacting demands upon the tact and nursing skill of their attendants.

Nurse Blake and her assistants deserve the highest praise for their untiring efforts on behalf of their patients. Many kind friends have come to our assistance, and their help is gratefully acknowledged. Mr. and Mrs. S. Welch have continued to demonstrate their sympathetic interest in the welfare of the Tuberculosis patients, on whose behalf I would take this opportunity to tender grateful thanks.

The Tuberculosis patients have appreciated the motor drives, which were made possible through the generosity of the Hyde Tipperary League.

Ambulance Service.

The arrangements for the removal of cases to Hospital by Motor Ambulance, have worked well throughout the year. The transport of patients has been economically and expeditiously carried out, under arrangements made by the Chief Constable, Mr. J. W. A. Danby.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Summary of Cases Admitted from Neighbouring Districts, 1924.

	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Observ- ation	Total
Audenshaw ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ashton-u-Lyne .	16	—	—	—	—	16
Compstall ...	—	—	16	—	—	16
Denton ...	1	6	2	1	—	10
Disley ...	—	5	4	—	—	9
Droylsden ...	—	11	4	1	1	17
Dukinfield ...	24	1	—	—	—	25
Hazel Grove ...	—	13	1	—	—	14
Marple ...	—	3	3	—	—	6
Romiley ...	—	6	3	—	—	9
Stalybridge ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whaley Bridge .	—	—	1	—	—	1
	42	47	34	2	1	126

During 1924, ten cases were admitted from the Borough of Hyde for observation, as follows :—

	Cases
Scarlet Fever (Doubtful)...	7
Diphtheria (Doubtful) ...	3

Your Medical Officer of Health has carried out the duties of Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Smallpox Hospitals and of the Tuberculosis Pavilion, and at the request of the Health Committee of the County Borough of Oldham, he acted as examiner for the Fever Nurses Association, of the Nurses at the Westhulme Hospital, Oldham.

1924.

HYDE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

HYDE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL (TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION).

Remaining 1. 1. 1924	...	...	...	...	27
Admitted ...	...	...	...	...	53
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	24
Remaining 1. 1. 1925	...	...	...	...	30

PART III.

MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, I have received 481 notifications during the year. Information as to the number of births registered, but not notified, has been obtained weekly from the local registrars, Mr. J. P. Stafford and Mr. W. H. Brown.

Of the 497 Births registered, 18 were of Illegitimate children, i.e., 14 Males and 4 Females.

The figures compiled locally differ slightly from those supplied by the Registrar General. This difference is due to the fact that a certain number of Hyde babies are born in Institutions, Hospitals, and elsewhere outside the Borough Boundary, and the fact of birth is not in all cases notified to your Medical Officer of Health. Information as to the majority of these cases eventually reaches this department through the Health Visitors during the course of their district visitation.

Information is obtained from the notification cards as to the occurrence of cases of Still Birth, and such cases are made the subjects of special enquiries by the Health Visitors. In accordance with the arrangements made by your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in 1923, the Registrars of the local Cemeteries supply information to me as to all burials of still born children.

For purposes of inspectorial work and house to house visitation the Borough has been sub-divided into three areas, to each of which a Health Visitor has been allotted. As the Health Visitor is also School Nurse, it will be readily seen that in the course of her visits she combines the work of the two departments by supervising the child during the ante-natal, neo-natal and post-natal periods up to the age at which the child leaves school.

When a child reaches the age of 5 years its Maternity and Child Welfare Card is handed on to the School Medical Department.

The visits paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the people, play a most important part in the welfare work amongst children. By her interest in the children themselves, her sympathetic consideration for the mother, and her sound practical advice in all matters affecting the health of the child population, the Health Visitor is able to maintain a close personal touch with the problems of the household, and to impart sound practical advice in all matters relating to the health and well being of mother and child. Your Health Visitors are carrying out a campaign of Health propaganda which cannot be estimated in terms of its monetary value.

Its effects, both immediate and remote, can only be judged by such results as the increased dissemination of knowledge of the principles of Health, the improved conditions of the health and happiness of the children, and the reduction in the amount of sickness and invalidism prevalent amongst the people.

I venture to think that the propaganda work thus carried on is of much more lasting value, because of its personal character, than

such concentrations of activity as are exemplified in "Health Weeks," "Health Exhibitions" and kindred stunts.

Infant Mortality.

During 1924, there occurred 51 deaths of Infants under one year of age. The Infant Mortality Rate was therefore 102.6 per thousand births.

The increase in the Infant Mortality Rate, which falls to be recorded this year, has resulted principally from the operation of two factors :—

1---Declining Birth Rate.

2—Measles Epidemic.

The number of births in 1924 was 497 as compared with 561 in 1923. The Birth Rate therefore declined from 16.4 in 1923 to 14.7 in 1924.

As the Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated upon the number of Infant deaths per 1,000 Births, it is obvious that a falling Birth Rate will operate adversely in any attempt to maintain a low Infantile Mortality Rate.

In the months of March to June, 1924, the Borough was involved in a widespread epidemic of Measles. Many cases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, and some of the most serious cases were found in children under 1 year old. Deaths of children under 1 year of age attributable to Measles or its sequelae, Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia numbered 13.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the 5 year period 1920-24 was 93.2.

During 1924 the chief causes of death amongst Infants under one year of age were :—

Premature Birth and Debility 19; Bronchitis and Pneumonia 7; Measles 6.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Ante-Natal Clinics have been held at fortnightly intervals.

These Clinics have been established primarily to ascertain and, if possible, to prevent the advent of conditions inimical to the welfare of the Mother or Child. Facilities are extended to the Midwives practising in the Borough, to bring or send their cases to the Ante-Natal Clinic for examination, but so far, only a few have availed themselves of the opportunities thus offered.

Most of the cases seen at the Ante-Natal Clinic have attended as the result of advice given by the Health Visitors during the course of their district visitation. We have found that a Mother who has once attended at the Ante-Natal Clinic, readily seeks advice there prior to subsequent confinements.

The Infant Welfare Clinics have been held four times weekly, one session at the Rosemount Schools, and three sessions, from January to May, at the Mechanics Institute, and from May to December at the New Centre in Parsonage Street.

The outstanding event of the year, was the opening of the New Centre in Parsonage Street, on May 6th, 1924, by Rev. H. E. Dowson, B.A., Hon. Freeman of the Borough.

This handsome and well-equipped building is admirably suited to the requirements of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and has been much admired by all who have seen it.

One of my medical colleagues in a neighbouring town voiced the opinion of its visitors when he said "This building presents the finest piece of Public Health Propaganda I have seen anywhere"

The generosity of the Hyde War Memorial Committee made possible the development of the scheme which owed its inception and its success in large measure to the enthusiasm and generosity of Ex-Alderman S. Welch, J.P., and which has resulted in the building of this excellent War Memorial Child Welfare Centre, without any undue call upon the rates for financial assistance. The Chairman, Alderman W. Fowden, J.P., and all the members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended their efforts in this direction, and the Architect, Mr. W. Allan Dew, L.R.I.B.A., and the builders, Messrs. Wm. Norgrove & Sons, Ltd. upon the excellent work they have done.

The following particulars of the cost of the scheme have been kindly supplied by the Borough Treasurer:—

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Amount transferred from War Memorial Fund, including out- standing subscription of £50	3702	9	10
Interest earned including Tax reclaimed	549	17	11
Amount Provided in Rates	700	0	0
	4952	7	9
Less sundry charges payable out of fund subsequently to the above transfer... ..	44	0	0
	4908	7	9

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Building Contract	3908	0	2
Furnishing	105	19	10
Architect	264	14	0
Electric Main	60	0	0
	4338	14	0
Balance of Fund remaining in hand	569	13	9
	4908	7	9

The work at the Child Welfare Centres has continued, as in former years, to be confined chiefly to education and propaganda.

Instruction has been given to the Mothers at the Centres in the knitting, cutting out and sewing of baby garments. These classes of instruction, the conduct of the Nursery, and the arrangements for the Teas at the Centres have been carried out by the ladies of the Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee, assisted by a devoted band of willing voluntary workers.

To all who have assisted in the conduct of the Centres during 1924 I would convey my heartfelt thanks.

Your Medical Officer has attended at the Centres for purposes of consultation, and has advised the mothers as to treatment required for ailing babies.

Your Health Visitors have also been in attendance at the Centres, and have advised the mothers on all matters relating to the feeding, clothing, cleanliness and general welfare of the babies.

Records of attendances at the Centres are carefully kept, and certificates are awarded annually to those babies who have maintained a satisfactory record of attendance.

On the occasion of the opening of the New Centre the members of the Voluntary Committee generously provided a treat for all the mothers and babies who had attended regularly at the Centres. After a short drive into the country in chars-a-banc the guests were entertained to tea by the members of the Voluntary Committee. This treat, which was held on 8th May, 1924, was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were privileged to attend.

Health Visitors.

There has been no change in the Staff of Health Visitors during the year. Mrs. M. Barton, Miss Howarth and Miss Shuttleworth have worked most loyally in the interests of the mothers and babies, and have carried through with success a very heavy programme of work.

The work of the Health Visitors is tabulated in the following statistical summary :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a record of the work undertaken during 1924 :—

First visits paid by the Health Visitors to Infants under one	
year of age	481
Re-visits	2597
First visits to Expectant Mothers	119
Re-visits	178
Other visits (children under 5, etc.)	953
Babies weighed (new) at Parsonage Street Centre	197
Babies weighed (new) at Rosemount Centre	51
Re-visits of same (all cases)	5384
Children between 1 and 5 years (new) Parsonage Street Centre	83
Children between 1 and 5 years (new) Rosemount Centre	25
Subsequent attendances of children between 1 and 5 years of	
age at Parsonage Street and Rosemount Centres...	2444

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES (MIDWIVES ACT, 1918).

The Cheshire County Council is the authority responsible for the supervision of midwives practising in this area. No cases of infringement of the rules of the Central Midwives Board were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health during 1924.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

A scheme of inter-notification is in operation in Hyde between the Clerk to the Stockport Board of Guardians and your Medical Officer of Health as to boarded-out children. Such cases are kept under observation by your Health Visitors, and the premises are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

The local district Relieving Officer, Mr. Danby, has rendered valuable assistance to me in this branch of the work.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE N.S.P.C.C.

Cases of suspected child-neglect were reported to Inspector Pay, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who has kept the cases under his direct supervision, and where necessary has secured treatment for the children.

THE SUPPLY OF MILK FOODS AND EXTRA NOURISHMENTS.

The routine procedure adopted in dealing with applications for free or assisted supplies of Milk, Milk Foods, &c., has remained as in 1923.

Careful consideration is given to each application and, for children under 12 months old, the scale of salary approved and adopted by your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is applied in determining the amount of the grant to be made. The instructions of the Ministry of Health have been closely adhered to. Expectant mothers are similarly dealt with but for children over 12 months old, special reports are submitted to your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee before any grant is made.

Necessitous cases not coming within the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes are referred to the Hon. Secretary of the Hyde Sick Kitchen Committee, Mr. F. Oldham, for action by that Committee.

Miss G. H. Stamp has carried out the executive work of the scheme for the distribution of Milk, Milk Foods, Nourishments and Surgical Appliances in an efficient manner, and has ably assisted myself and the Health Visitors in the clerical work of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments.

Mrs. Nall, the Caretaker at the New Centre has carried out her duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The following statement of the quantity of Milk Foods, &c. sold and distributed free during 1924 indicates the extent to which the provision of assistance in this direction obtains locally.

STATEMENT AS TO FOODS SOLD AND DISTRIBUTED
FREE DURING 1924.

Sold :—	Milk Foods	... ..	831 packets.
	Viol	67 lbs.	
	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	187 lbs.	
	Malt and Oil...	148 lbs.	
Free :—	Milk Foods	519 lbs.	
	Cow's Milk	£319	
	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	62 lbs.	
	Malt and Oil...	89 lbs.	

PART IV.

POLICE SURGEON.

POLICE SURGEON.

Throughout the year 1924 I have carried out the duties of Surgeon to the Hyde Borough Police Force.

The total strength of the Force is 3 Officers and 35 Men.

The year has been marked by the absence of cases of serious illness amongst the members of the Police Force, although the number of cases of minor ailments has remained fairly stationary.

No. of Police Consultations at the Town Hall, etc.	93
No. of visits to sick Police at their homes	62
No. of examinations of Recruits	2
No. of examinations of Police for extension of service	3
No. of Accident Cases seen at Police Station	3
No. of examinations of other Cases at Police Station	4

In addition, two children were examined by me, one of them upon several occasions, for Inspector F. Pay, N.S.P.C.C.

Three men under detention were examined for suspected drunkenness.

During the year I attended at the Hyde Borough Police Court to give evidence upon three occasions, and at the Knutsford Quarter Sessions once.

Owing to the prevalence of Smallpox in the vicinity of Hyde, at the end of the year, re-vaccination of the members of the Force is being carried out by me.

The medicines prescribed for sick police have been dispensed at the Isolation Hospital, as in previous years, by Miss Warburton, the Deputy Matron.

My thanks are again due to the Chief Constable, Mr. J. W. A. Danby, and to Inspectors Smith and Beynon, for their kindly consideration and ready help.

PART V

SCHOOL MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

The work of your School Medical Department has been systematically carried out during the year, and the results, which are summarised in Tables I to IV of this report, reflect creditably upon every member of the staff.

The local administrative arrangements have worked smoothly, thanks to the cordial co-operation of Mr. S. Ashworth, Secretary to the Education Committee, and the Head Teachers in the various schools, with your School Medical Officer and the staff of his department.

Parents, by their presence at Medical Inspection, and by their eagerness to secure treatment for defects which may there be brought to their notice, have evinced an increasing interest in the work and confidence in the staff of your School Medical Department.

During the year 1924, Routine Medical Inspection has been carried out in School of all children within the Code Groups as "Entrants," "Intermediates" and "Leavers." For this purpose your School Medical Officer paid 84 visits to the Schools.

Arrangements were made with the Head Teachers of the various departments concerned, whereby the routine work of the School curriculum was interfered with as little as possible.

It will be seen from Table II B in the appendix to this report, that the percentage of defects found at Routine Medical Inspection of the Code Groups—18.8 per cent. is highly satisfactory. The high percentage of defects amongst children examined as Other Routine Inspections, *viz.*, 58 per cent. is accounted for by the fact, that many of the children in this category, were specially chosen by the Head Teachers for examination by the School Medical Officer, in consequence of the existence of Physical or Mental Defect.

The School Clinics have maintained their popularity with children, parents and teachers. Parents accompany their children in most instances, and the teachers have readily availed themselves of the facilities offered.

The School Nurses have carried out their duties with zeal and enthusiasm. They have displayed consummate tact in handling their little patients, and have carried on the arduous work of the Clinics with infinite care. My best thanks are due to them for their loyal devotion. Miss G. H. Stamp has rendered able assistance with the clerical work at the Clinics, and at School during Dental Inspection of the children.

I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman, Councillor O. L. Jacks, M.C., and all the members of the Education Committee, for their practical assistance in all matters affecting the health and welfare of the School Child.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

N. GEBBIE,

School Medical Officer.

Staff.

There has been no alteration in the number of the Staff employed in the School Medical Department during 1924.

The duties of the Health Visitors and School Nurses have been combined as in previous years. At the beginning of 1924 one-third of the work of the nurses was allotted to the School Medical Department, and two-thirds to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and their remuneration was similarly apportioned.

After a careful survey of the work in the two departments had been made, I recommended that the duties and remuneration should be divided equally as between the two departments concerned. My recommendations were adopted by you, and were subsequently approved by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health.

Mr. H. Pike, assisted by Miss Stamp and Mr. Bailey have continued to carry out with efficiency the clerical work of the School Medical Department.

My thanks are due to Miss E. Priestley, the Matron at the Hyde Borough Hospital for sending one of her Nurses, whenever possible, to assist the School Nurses at the School Clinics.

Sanitation.

The standard of cleanliness throughout the various schools in the Borough has remained as in previous years.

There can be no marked improvement in this direction, so long as some of the old school buildings continue to be used.

The high standard of cleanliness which is maintained at e.g., Leigh Street School cannot be attained in the older school buildings, which are in constant use for other than Day School purposes.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.**1—The Standard of Cleanliness of the Children.**

Inspections as to the cleanliness of the heads and bodies of the children have been carried out by your School Medical Officer during Routine Medical Inspection of the children at school.

Surprise visits of Inspection have been paid by the three School Nurses to the various departments at intervals throughout the year.

The results of these surprise visits of inspection for conditions of uncleanness have been regularly reported to your School Management Committee.

From a study of the statistics obtained from these inspections, two facts emerge.

First, that a marked improvement in the general standard of cleanliness has resulted, and second, that inspections at frequent intervals are absolutely necessary to maintain that improvement.

The parents in most instances have promptly carried out the necessary treatment, but unfortunately, some of the children are allowed to lapse into their old condition in a very short time.

Oft repeated inspections are necessary to deal with such offenders.

In a few instances it has been necessary to exclude children from school for uncleanness, which remained untreated after notice of the

defect had been given to the parents. In such cases, the parent was asked to bring the child to the School Clinic, where the use of the Sacker Comb was demonstrated to the Mother by the School Nurse.

Many of these combs have been obtained from the manufacturer at a reduced price, for the use of Mothers who have been desirous of carrying out this treatment for their children at home. In special cases, *e g.*, orphaned children, the School Nurses have themselves carried out the cleansing of the heads of the children, at the Clinic.

Cases of persistent neglect are reported to the Secretary for Education, for action by the School Attendance Officer, and to the Local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year 1924, 40 children were found, upon examination, to be suffering from enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids to such an extent, that it was necessary to ask the parents to seek Medical advice. Of these cases, 25 received operative treatment; 17 cases at the Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary under arrangements made by you with the Infirmary Board, and 8 cases privately.

Your School Medical Officer has examined the cases after the operation has been performed, and has advised the parents as to after care.

Cases of slight enlargement of the Tonsils and Adenoids are kept under observation at the School Clinic. Operative treatment in cases of marked enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids when combined with efficient after care, produces an improvement in the physical and mental condition of the child, which is sometimes so marked as to cause comment by both parents and teachers.

Defective Vision.

213 children were found to be suffering from Defective Vision, and the parents were advised to obtain treatment.

Of these cases 125 were submitted to refraction; 106 under arrangements made by you, 13 privately, and 6 otherwise.

During 1924 your School Medical Officer held 34 sessions for the examination of children suffering from defective vision, and for the prescription of spectacles.

Spectacles were prescribed by the School Medical Officer for 84 children, and were obtained through arrangements made by you in 77 cases.

The cases in which the parents failed to obtain the spectacles which had been prescribed are being followed up by the School Nurses.

39 cases of Squint were advised to seek appropriate treatment, but it was not considered necessary to recommend any cases for operation.

Mild cases of Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Ulceration and Hordeolum were treated at the School Clinic, but the more serious cases were referred for treatment to their private medical attendant or to Hospital.

106 cases were submitted to refraction by your School Medical Officer for the following defects:—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	32 cases.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	31 „
Myopia...	...	...	...	...	...	14 „
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	14 „
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
Total						106 „

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

Each child is carefully tested during Routine Medical Inspection for the detection of defective hearing and of diseases of the Ear.

Similarly, cases are sent to the Clinic by Teachers and others for examination by the School Medical Officer. During 1924, 50 children were found to be suffering from Defective Hearing to an extent which rendered treatment advisable.

Ear Diseases, ranging from slight accumulation of wax in the ears to severe Otitis Media, were found to be present in 111 cases.

Appropriate treatment was recommended for these defects. The arrangements previously made, whereby children with discharging ears attend daily at the Clinic for treatment, has been continued during 1924.

The School Nurses have exercised unremitting care in carrying out these daily dressings, and the results obtained have been highly satisfactory.

Dental Defects.

Routine Inspection and Treatment by your School Dentist have had to be confined to children in the 6 years to 8 years groups, owing to the limited time available for this work. Children of these ages have been selected for treatment, because at this period, the permanent teeth are beginning to replace the temporary teeth. Only urgent cases in the other age groups have received attention.

Your School Dentist, Mr. A. E. P. Parker, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng)., has continued to maintain a high standard of work in his department, and by his tactful handling of his patients has gained the confidence of the parents and the children. In his report for 1924, Mr. Parker remarks “Everything has worked very smoothly throughout the year, and there is nothing of special interest to report. The average of attendances has kept well up to the normal, showing that parents are continuing to take good advantage of the facilities for dental treatment for their children. It may be noted that the average number of extractions per child has fallen—a good point, which I conclude is due to the following up of treatment in the various age groups.”

“ Following up ” of cases of Defect.

Cases found at Routine Medical Inspection or elsewhere to be in need of treatment for physical or mental defect are re-examined after a reasonable period has elapsed, to ascertain if appropriate treatment has been obtained.

In this way it has been possible to keep such cases under fairly constant supervision. “ Following up ” has been carried out at School, at the Clinics, and at the homes of the children by the School Medical Officer and the School Nurses.

Records of the results of such re-examinations are carefully kept on special cards, and special registers are kept by the School Medical Officer for the cases of severe Physical and Mental Defect referred to in Table III in this report.

Cases found by the School Nurses to have verminous or nitty heads have also been followed up after an interval of a few days to ensure that treatment had been secured.

Infectious Diseases.

Your School Medical Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health, has the advantage of receiving early information of the occurrence of cases of the notifiable Infectious Diseases. He is therefore able to put into operation various measures to prevent the spread of such diseases without delay.

Exclusion of individual children from School—cases and contacts—investigation at school or in the homes of possible sources of infection and disinfection of school, &c. premises are a few of the measures taken to control outbreaks of Infectious Disease. Such measures depend for their success on the early receipt of information as to the occurrence of cases. Most valuable information of the existence of cases of non-notifiable diseases, e.g., Measles, Mumps and Whooping Cough has been supplied by the Head Teachers. All cases thus notified are visited by the School Nurses, who advise the parents as to measures to be adopted to secure Home Isolation. Exclusion from School of contacts of school age follows upon the receipt of the School Nurses' report.

During 1924 it has not been considered advisable to recommend School or Departmental Closure. Your School Management Committee was regularly informed of the existence of epidemics of Infectious Disease amongst the school population through the periodical reports of your School Medical Officer.

With the exception of an epidemic of Measles which was widely spread through the North of England in the Spring, and was prevalent in Hyde from the end of March to the middle of June, the Borough was fairly free from serious epidemics.

The following cases of infectious disease were visited by the School Nurses, and were excluded from School during the year :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	298	cases
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	17	„
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	11	„
Mumps	...	...	...	...	2	„

The prevalence of Smallpox in various parts of the country in 1923, and the probability of its spreading to this area convinced me that it would be advisable to ascertain the condition as regards Vaccination of the children in attendance at the Elementary Schools in the Borough. Each child seen at Routine Inspection was examined by me for marks of successful vaccination and the findings were carefully recorded throughout 1924.

The results reveal how widespread the attitude of indifference has become amongst the population. Parents have become quite apathetic towards this most valuable agent in preventing the occurrence of Smallpox in epidemic form. The figures here given, refer to the state of vaccination of the 1421 children examined in a routine manner during 1924, and may be taken as a true indication of the general position. A few children were vaccinated in the last quarter of the year, as the result of the occurrence of cases of Smallpox in adjoining districts, and a few children submitted themselves to vaccination prior to their visit to Wembley, but the numbers thus affected have been included in the statistics here given, if the children concerned were submitted to Routine Medical Inspection.

Of the 1421 children examined, only 479 or 33.7% showed marks of successful vaccination. The results of the investigation of the various Code groups are given in the following table:—

State as to Vaccination of the children at Routine Medical Inspection, 1924.

Group	Number Examined	Number with marks of successful vaccination	Percentage vaccinated
Entrants (5 years old)...	304	71	23.3%
Intermediates (8 years old)...	417	134	32.1%
Leavers (12 years old and upwards) ...	506	219	43.2%
Other Routine Inspections (all ages) ...	194	55	28.5%
	<hr/> 1421	<hr/> 479	<hr/> 33.7%

School Clinics.

The School Clinic for minor ailments, has been held daily (except Sundays) at the Mechanics' Institute, at 11 a.m.

The Clinic for Refractions has been conducted by your School Medical Officer once weekly, for the examination of cases of Errors of Refraction, and for the prescription of spectacles.

The School Dental Clinic has been held by your School Dentist twice weekly during the School terms.

All the Clinics have been well attended, and many parents continue to take a keen interest in the work by attending regularly with their children.

At the School Clinic for Minor Ailments, the average number of children in attendance has been 145 per week (excluding Saturdays). On Saturday mornings the average attendance was 7.

The arrangements for parents' payments, *viz.*, a voluntary collection made periodically in the Schools, and a box placed in the Clinic for voluntary contributions, have been continued with success during the year.

School Canteen.

The administration of the School Canteen has been conducted on similar lines to that in operation in previous years. The food supplied is plain and wholesome, and the menu has been adequately varied. The cooking and the serving of the meals have been carried out efficiently by the caretaker, Mrs. Johnson, and her assistants, and the premises and utensils have been kept scrupulously clean.

The Teachers have made arrangements for general supervision of the children during the service of the dinners.

In 1924, 23,527 dinners were served to children, whose daily attendance averaged 110. Mr. S. Ashworth, the Secretary to the Education Committee has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the administration of the School Canteen during 1924 :—

SCHOOL CANTEEN, 1924.

Month	No. of meals provided				Daily average attendance at meals	
January	1876	...	121.7
February	3368	...	134.7
March	2653	...	132.6
April	1706	...	121.8
May	2685	...	107.4
June	1648	...	117.7
July	1968	...	115.8
August	1604	...	106.9
September	812	...	90.2
October	2004	...	91.0
November	1794	...	89.7
December	1409	...	93.9
				23527	...	110.3

Days on which meals are provided: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Juvenile Employment.

Your School Medical Officer examined the following children for certification in accordance with the Juvenile Employment Bye-Laws under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918 :—

Boys	30	Girls	2	Total	32.
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NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Errand Boy.	Newsboy.	Newsgirl.	Milk Round.	Total.
			1 Girls.	
7	20	1	3 Boys.	32

Two certificates were withheld temporarily pending treatment for defects as follows:—

1—Certificate withheld because of Nits in hair of head. Treatment was obtained, and the certificate was granted two days later.

2—Certificate was withheld in consequence of Scabies. The case was still under treatment at the Clinic on 31st December, 1924.

Prevalence of Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland.

At the request of Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, a special investigation was made to ascertain to what extent "Goitre" or enlargement of the Thyroid Gland was prevalent amongst school children. The group selected for investigation was the "Leavers" i.e., children of 12 years of age, and the standard adopted in estimating the enlargement was "children in whom the Thyroid is sufficiently enlarged for the increase in the size of the neck to be noticed on casual inspection (without measurement or palpation)."

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of children examined	210	231	441
No. of children with enlarged Thyroid	18	32	50

CO-OPERATION OF VARIOUS BODIES WITH THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

1—Head Teachers.

The Head Teachers of the various Departments of the Public Elementary Schools have co-operated most willingly and most effectively with your School Medical Department throughout the year. All have taken a keen interest in the welfare of the children under their charge, and have afforded every facility to the School Medical Officer, the School Dentist and the School Nurses for the efficient discharge of their duties.

On many occasions the Head Teachers have shown their deep interest in the School Medical work by being present during Routine Medical Inspection. My best thanks are due to them for much personal kindness for their help in furnishing particulars of the children in their departments, and for sending cases to the School Clinics.

The administrative arrangements for Medical, Dental, etc., Inspection invariably throw a heavy burden upon the Head Teacher, involving much additional clerical work, but these extra demands have been ungrudgingly met in the interests of the children.

2—School Attendance Officer.

Cases of prolonged absence from School are referred to the School Clinic by the School Attendance Officer, who, in return, receives daily a nominal roll of the children who have been excluded from School and of those children who have been certified by the School Medical Officer as fit to return to School. Cases of irregularity in attendance at the School Clinic have also been referred to the School Attendance Officer for action by him.

3—Parents.

The parents have continued to shew their deep interest in the work of the School Medical Department by their attendance at Routine Medical Inspection at School, and by accompanying their children to the School Clinics.

The rapidity with which effective treatment is secured for defects, which have been notified to the parents is a valuable index to the interest taken by the parents in our work.

With very few exceptions parents have eagerly sought our advice, and have promptly secured treatment for their ailing children.

The attendance of parents has varied throughout the Schools in the Borough as follows :—

School	Percentage of Parents present at Routine Medical Inspection					
Gee Cross Trinity	53.5
Leigh Street	50.5
George Street	48.0
Flowery Field	43.5
St. George's C.E.	40.0
Water Street	34.0
Gee Cross Council	31.0
Godley St. John's	27.0
Newton St. Mary's	23.7
St. Paul's R.C.	16.5

4—Medical Practitioners.

The relationship between the local Medical Practitioners and your School Medical Officer has been most cordial. Cases referred by me to their own Doctor have received prompt and careful attention.

Recommendations made by private doctors as to cases requiring extra nourishment, etc., have been dealt with by your School Medical Department, and the necessary steps have been taken to secure the nourishments recommended.

All cases of defects found at Routine Medical Inspection, are referred in the first instance, to their own Doctors for treatment.

5—District Tuberculosis Officer (Cheshire County Council).

Cases of suspected Tuberculosis have been referred to the District Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. E. Weatherhead, who has kindly reported

upon each child sent to him. In addition, Dr. Weatherhead has kept under observation at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Beeley Street, Hyde, several pre-tubercular children, contacts of Tuberculosis cases and doubtful cases. When necessary, he has arranged for the treatment of suitable cases at Sanatoria, Hospitals, etc.

6—The N.S.P.C.C.

Inspector F. Pay, of the N.S.P.C.C., has continued to render valuable assistance to the officers of your School Medical Department by his supervision of cases of child neglect reported to him. He has also visited cases in which the parents had neglected to obtain the spectacles which had been prescribed for their children, and in every instance his intervention proved successful without resort to prosecution.

7—The Juvenile Employment Committee.

Mr. R. Watson, the Manager of the Hyde Employment Exchange, and Mr. G. Platt, the Secretary of the Hyde Juvenile Employment Committee, have co-operated most loyally with my Department. Your School Medical Officer is a member of the Juvenile Employment Committee for Hyde, which is concerned with the placing of children in suitable occupations.

8—Other Departments

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department is closely linked up with the School Medical Department. Your School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and your School Nurses also hold the appointments of Health Visitors.

Medical Record cards of children, when they reach the age of 5 years, are handed on from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to the School Medical Department. There still exists a gap in the scheme for maintaining a continuous Medical History for each individual. This occurs when the child leaves school to enter upon an industrial career.

The factory Surgeon, Dr. M. W. Paterson and several employers of labour having expressed their desire to have accurate information as to each child's medical history made available when the child seeks employment on leaving school, your School Management Committee carefully considered the question with the view of initiating a scheme whereby the School Medical Record Cards could be made available for this purpose. The Committee decided to seek the advice of the Board of Education on the matter, and are awaiting a reply.

Visit to Wembley.

A Committee of the Teachers, with Mr. F. E. Wood as Hon. Secretary, organised and carried out a most successful School Children's visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, on July 2nd to 4th, 1924.

The children were all examined by the School Medical Officer, prior to their departure, and a Certificate in the following terms was completed for each child ;—

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I have this day examined the above child, and certify that he/she is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

So far as I am aware, he/she has not been in contact with a case of infectious disease during the past four weeks. His/her head and body are free from all evidence of vermin and scabies.

He/she is in good health, does not suffer from any grave organic disease, and is physically fit to take part in the School Visit to the Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

Signed.....

School Medical Officer.

Date.....

N.B.—There is evidence/no evidence that the child has been successfully vaccinated.

353 children (174 Boys and 179 Girls) were examined by me and certified accordingly.

Of these, 181 or 51·2 per cent showed evidence of successful vaccination.

It was necessary to withhold a few certificates for those girls, who, in spite of repeated warnings, were found on examination to have nits in their hair. However, the prospect of missing the trip to Wembley produced the desired effect, and eventually no certificates were withheld because of uncleanness. The School Nurses willingly assisted the worst cases by using the Sacker Combs at the Clinic.

The children and most of the teachers who accompanied them were accommodated during the visit at the Camp Hostel, Park Royal, N.W. 10, and the arrangements at the Hostel, in the Exhibition itself and during the journey were admirably conducted.

Table 1 (A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	144 ...	160 ...	304
Intermediates	218 ...	199 ...	417
Leavers	243 ...	263 ...	506
Total	605	622	1227
Number of other Routine Inspections	115 ...	79 ...	194
Grand Total			1421

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	... ..	1499
Number of Re-Inspections	... ..	2526
Total		4025

Table II.

Return of Defects found in the Course of Medical Inspection, 1924.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Routine Inspections		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Number referred for treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition	5	25	..	..
Uncleanliness .....	..	..	..	..
(See Table IV., Group V)				
Skin—				
Ringworm—Scalp	1	..	15	..
—Body	3	1	35	..
Scabies	2	..	4	..
Impetigo	4	..	118	2
Other Diseases—(Non-Tuberculous)....	49	85	86	11
Eye—				
Blepharitis	25	7	37	3
Conjunctivitis	2	..	21	..
Keratitis .....	..	..	..	..
Corneal Opacities	2	1	15	..
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	142	27	71	28
Squint	29	28	10	5
Other Conditions	11	6	36	3
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	27	12	23	5
Otitis Media	11	8	50	5
Other Ear Diseases	18	11	32	3
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	5	37	14	17
Adenoids only	1	2	6	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	4	23	10	3
Other Conditions	18	40	91	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	4	25	22	5
Defective Speech	3	10	3	2
Teeth—				
Dental Diseases	43	..	85	2
(See Table IV., Group IV)				
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—Organic	15	3	4	11
—Functional	1	20	1	7
Anæmia	16	34	31	9
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	29	6	43	3
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	2	..
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—Definite .....	..	..	1	..
—Suspected	6	9	5	8
Non-Pulmonary—Glands	1	6	1	1
—Spine.....	..	..	1	..
—Hip .....	..	..	..	..
—Other Bones and Joints	..	..	1	..
—Skin	2	..	4	..
—Other Forms ..	..	..	2	3
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy .....	..	..	1	1
Chorea	2	1	6	1
Other Conditions	1	..	..	..
Deformities—				
Rickets	1	6	3	2
Spinal Curvature	2	2	..	..
Other Forms	3	12	8	2
Other Defects and Diseases	24	105	218	130

TABLE II.

B. Number of Individual Children Found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	Number of Children Inspected		Found to require treatment		Percentage of Children found to require treatment
<hr/>					
CODE GROUPS :—					
Entrants	304	.....	76	.....	25 per cent.
Intermediates ...	417	.....	74	.....	17.8 per cent.
Leavers.....	506	.....	99	.....	19.5 per cent.
<hr/>					
Total (Code Groups)	1227	.....	249	.....	18.8 per cent.
<hr/>					
Other routine inspec-					
tions	194	.....	113	.....	58 per cent.
<hr/>					

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind...	1	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions.....	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	3	7
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	2	3
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	6	9
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1
Epileptics.	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded	—	—	—
		Imbeciles	—	—	—
		Idiots	—	1	1
		Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
			—	—	—

Table III—(Continued).

Epileptics.	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Boys Girls T'l			
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Public Elementary Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Public Elementary Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Public Elementary Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Hospital Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Public Elementary Schools...	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Hospital Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At Public Elementary Schools...	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At other Institutions	... ..	... ..	... ..
		At no School or Institution	... ..	... ..	... ..

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year Ended 31st December. 1924

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group 1.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN:—			
Ringworm—Scalp	15	4	19
Ringworm—Body	33	1	34
Scabies	5	2	7
Impetigo	86	4	90
Other Skin Diseases	20	4	24
MINOR EYE DEFECTS:—			
(External and other, but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II....	52	8	60
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	48	9	57
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	96	32	128
Total	355	64	419

TABLE IV.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	106	13	6	125
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I	3	1	—	4
Total	109	14	6	129

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme... ..	84
(b) Otherwise	19

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	77
(b) Otherwise	16

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.				
Under the Authority's scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme	Total	Received other forms of treatment	Total number treated
17	8	25	12	37

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

Aged :

Routine Age Groups :

5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/>
Total...			...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
									<hr/>
Grand Total					...	...	...	...	756

(b)	Found to require treatment	525
-----	----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible]

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 25

(2) Half-days devoted to	{	Inspection	...	...	...	6	{	Total	...	84
		Treatment	...	...	...	78				

(3) Attendances made by children for Treatment 637

(4) Fillings:	{	Permanent Teeth...	...	48	{		Total...	...	...	...	134
		Temporary Teeth...	...	86	}						

(5) Extractions:	Permanent Teeth...	92	} Total... .. 917
	Temporary Teeth...	825	

(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions... .. Nil.

(7) Other operations	...	<table> <tr> <td>Permanent Teeth</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporary Teeth</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ulcerative Stomatitis</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Permanent Teeth	Nil.	Temporary Teeth	Nil.	Ulcerative Stomatitis	...	1		Total	...	1
Permanent Teeth	Nil.														
Temporary Teeth	Nil.														
Ulcerative Stomatitis	...	1															

TABLE IV.

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4326
(iii)	Number of individual children found unclean...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
(iv)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—										
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil





